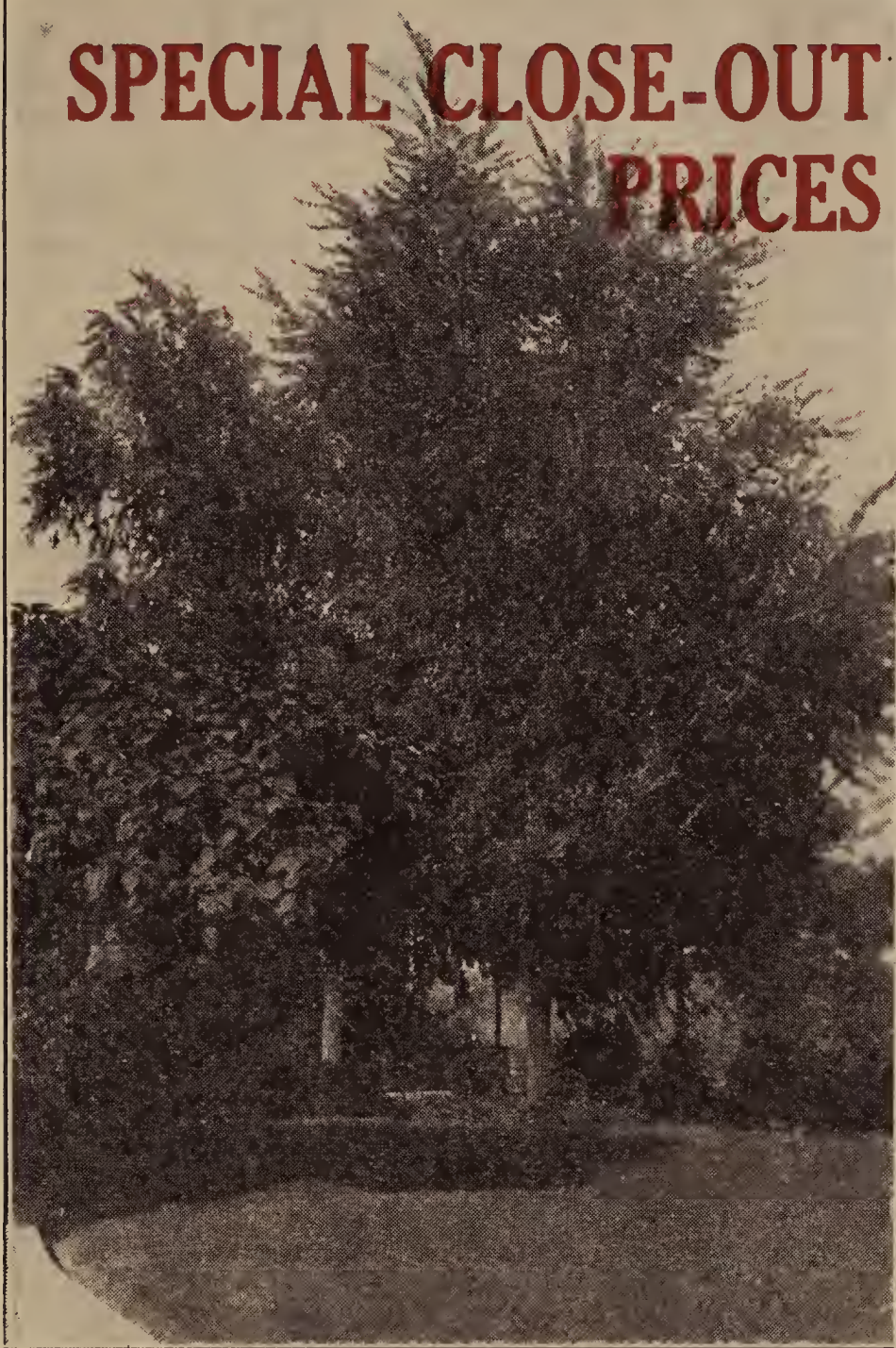


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**SPECIAL CLOSE-OUT
PRICES**



Chinese Elms

The above illustration shows trees six years old, 35 feet high, 12 inches in diameter. Growing at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Beall, Fort Worth, Texas.



A Block of One-Year-Old Chinese Elms. Some of them are 10 feet high



3-Year Chinese Elm, Court House Yard, Canyon City, Texas. Small Sycamores, Ash and Maples, in picture are same age.



American Elm, 5 feet, and Chinese Elm, 15 feet, are two years old under exactly same conditions

How is This for Five Months' Growth

(Extract from letter of August 17, 1927.)

"I wish to state that I ordered two very small Chinese Elms from you early in the spring. They were not over thirty inches high—one of them has already reached a height of approximately fourteen feet."

Signed: TOM B. SCOTT,
Tom B. Scott and Company,
Jackson, Miss.

One Season's Growth

(Extract from a letter of January 24, 1928.)

"I bought 8 of your 60c-size (3-4 ft.) last year, put them out the last of February, and some are now 2 inches in diameter."

W. A. THOMPSON,
Memphis, Texas.

Chinese Elms

The Chinese Elm has sprung into popularity faster perhaps than any other tree or plant ever introduced by the Department of Agriculture whose duty it is to be always on the lookout for anything of value. We were the first firm to take the Department seriously when it advised nurserymen everywhere and especially in the Southwest, to plant it extensively. Last season Dr. Thomas, the head of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, visited our nursery and said that we had more Chinese Elms than all of the other Nurseries in the U. S. combined. This year, however, other nurseries are growing them extensively, but we have 85,000 saleable field-grown trees to offer. This does not include small seedlings from the seed beds.

While we have many remarkable testimonials of the wonderful growth in all sections—not only from the southwestern and western states—but also from Mississippi, Florida, Pennsylvania, Calgary in the British Northwest Territory, we think that we can hardly do better than to repeat the description given last year, because most of these testimonials are the reports of Government officials or men of the highest standing, and none of them interested in the nursery business.

Most Valuable Tree Ever Introduced

The Chinese Elm in our estimation is the most valuable new tree ever introduced by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture. It has discovered a tree, a really beautiful tree, for all parts of the United States, and perhaps the only one that is suited to the arid and semi-arid regions of the country. Various names are given to this tree—Chinese Elm, Asiatic Elm, Manchurian Elm and Siberian Elm. Also two distinct species are called by these names, the *Ulmus Pumila* and the *Ulmus Parvifolia*. We are growing both species, have gotten each kind from several different sources and feel sure that we have them straight, notwithstanding there is some confusion as to the identity of each. With us the *Ulmus Parvifolia* has the small, dark heavy leaves, and the tree is a much weaker grower than the *Ulmus Pumila* which has larger leaves of a lighter green color and the branches are more open and graceful in their growth. Being seedlings, they vary somewhat in the size of the leaves and the habit of growth. Most of them are upright in growth, others with drooping branches and occasionally one is found that is almost weeping. But all are graceful and pleasing. It is really an upright, stately and majestic tree, though some people think it is naturally a low-growing, bushy tree. The reason that many of the older trees are this shape is because all the earlier trees sent out by the Department were small seedlings two or three feet high and when set out were allowed to branch low, thus forming a short

Chinese Elm a Long Lived Tree

(Extract from a letter from W. C. Lowdermilk, Department of Forestry, University of Nanking, Nanking, China, 1925.)

"When trees are planted about graves (in China), they are usually protected until they die. I have seen *Ulmus pumila* (Chinese Elm), forming groves about graves in Northern Shensi where few other species will thrive. It was impossible to get stump counts in the absence of felled trees, but I estimated the trees to be 100 to 150 years old, and they may have been older."

"Give fools their gold, and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all."—WHITTIER.

(Ulmus Pumila)

trunk and low head. The fact is they can be grown so as to branch out six, eight or ten feet above the ground, and make a beautiful straight smooth trunk. As to hardiness they are growing successfully at the experiment station at Mandan, North Dakota, the coldest station in the United States. They seem to be in heavy demand in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and the other droughty states, reports show they are giving satisfaction. In fact, nothing but favorable reports come from all sections. It solves the problem of shade trees for the highways, because it will grow without water, and needs but little care after the first season or two. What the Government men say about it: Mr. Chilcott, superintendent of the experiment station at Woodward, Okla., writes: "So far as I know it is the most rapid-growing and most graceful shade tree we have for the semi-arid southwest, and is free from insect and disease enemies and any pronounced bad qualities." Mr. Karper, superintendent of the Lubbock, Texas, experiment station last year but now of College Station, wrote us a year ago: "We introduced the Chinese Elm into West Texas about six years ago and have about two dozen of them planted in the spring of 1919, which are the finest trees we have growing on the station grounds. These trees are from 20 to 30 feet high and have a body of six inches or perhaps better, and so far at least they seem to be the most promising tree for shade and windbreak planting which we have found for the western part of the state. We have made trial distributions of this Elm pretty well over the western part of the state and have received only favorable reports on its performance. It has an extensive root system of fibrous roots and is very easy to transplant. In transplanting several thousand from the seedling state on up, I do not believe we have lost a tree. With us the tree makes a vigorous and rapid growth and a dense shade. It is the first to put on foliage in the spring and the last to lose its leaves in the fall."

Our Best Shade Tree for This Section

Mr. D. L. Jones, present superintendent of the Lubbock station, writes us under date of September 27, 1926: "Concerning your letter relative to the Chinese Elm: We consider this our best shade tree for this section of the state. It also seems well adapted to other sections from reports we have here on file. During the spring of 1919, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -foot trees were set out on the station grounds. Fourteen were placed in a row, spacing the trees 10 feet apart. By the spring of 1926 they averaged 25 feet high and had a trunk diameter ranging from 7 to 9 inches. These trees received no water after the first year. Another tree set out at the same time and receiving plenty of water was 34 feet high with a spread of 28 feet and a trunk diameter of 12 inches this

Two Seasons' Growth

(Extract from letter—August 25th, 1927.)

"I planted in my yard in January, 1926, 3 Chinese Elm trees which I bought from you, and they have shown such remarkable growth in two growing seasons I thought you might be interested in knowing what they would do in this locality. These 3 trees were 4 ft. size when I got them, and I cut them back about a foot. I measured one of them yesterday and found it to be 16 ft. high, 10 ft. spread of the branches, and the trunk 12 inches in circumference. This tree had had no fertilizer, but was cultivated and had some water during the summer. The shape of this tree is perfect and I have made no attempt to shape it—except to cut back some of the lower branches."

Signed: GUY T. ROBINSON,
Vice-President,

Robinson Guaranty State Bank and Trust Co.
Palestine, Texas.



spring. Our average precipitation is 20 inches per year, although in 1924 we received but 9.45 inches. We dug two trees about 27 feet high with a trunk diameter of 8 inches early this spring and set them out in front of Dr. Horn's residence. They were not pruned. They are both living and have made a little growth. A grove of Chinese Elms set out in the County Park on alkali ground where the water level is but two feet below the ground have made an excellent growth the past two years while other varieties have all died."

Mr. W. B. Lanham, chief of the Division of Horticulture, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, says: "The Chinese Elm seems to give great promise both for shade and windbreak in West Texas. It is growing in many parts of the state, but like the jujube seems to be particularly adapted to those portions of the state where it is difficult to get fruit trees or good shade trees to grow. It is very drouth-resistant, having an extensive surface root system. It is very fast growing and easily transplanted."

Free From Disease and Insect Pests

At a meeting of the Southwestern Association of Nurserymen in Oklahoma City, in September, 1925, Prof. Locke, of the Woodward Experiment Station, exhibited a photograph of a Chinese Elm in Pekin, China, that was said to be over two hundred years old and four feet in diameter. At the same meeting Mr. Gordon, state nursery inspector of Oklahoma, said he had examined many trees in different places, and had never seen them affected with any disease or insect pest. A year later, September, 1926, the writer asked Mr. Gordon, who has had great opportunity to observe Chinese Elms in many places, if he still had found no disease or insect pest on them, and he answered that he had not. If the eagle eye of a state inspector could find none, Oklahoma Elms must be clean. The bark on the young trees is as smooth as that of a birch, which perhaps accounts for the absence of borers, which so often attack other Elms. A correspondent writes us from Washington that he has some Chinese Elms growing close to some American Elms, and that his American Elms were affected with aphids, while none were on the Chinese. Reports of their wonderful growth are now so numerous that we could fill many pages with them, but we do want to mention one. It is the two trees growing at the home of Mrs. E. J. Beall in Ft. Worth, being the subject of the illustration on the front cover page of this circular. These trees, 35 feet high and 12 inches in diameter, were planted as little switches five years ago last spring. About the same time we planted some five-dollar Sycamores for Mrs. Beall on her sidewalk. The Sycamores today are not more than one-third the size of the Elms. Mention is made above of the ease with which it is transplanted.

We have tested this in many ways. By way of experiment we have moved trees every month this summer without losing one. In July we sent a two-inch tree to Mr. J. Horace McFarland, the eminent author and lecturer, at Harrisburg, Pa. In ten days he reported that the tree was actually budding, and two or three weeks later he wrote that it was in full growth. A nurseryman told us that by oversight he left some Chinese Elms out of the ground two or three days exposed to the weather, but planted them anyway just to see what they would do, and to his surprise all of them grew. In Mr. Jones' letter, quoted before, notice the remarkable statement he makes about moving trees eight inches in diameter and 27 feet high, bare-rooted **without even pruning them**, and they both lived. The writer saw these trees a few weeks ago and they seemed to be doing well. In moving large trees bare-rooted even in the most favored climate it is necessary to prune the trees severely. Lubbock is on the plains of West Texas where trees do not transplant as well as they do in most other localities. As far as the beauty of the tree is concerned both in foliage and form it is about all one could desire. In the above account several references have been made to its freedom from disease and insect pests. Our experience is that it is the healthiest tree we know of, and yet to give a faithful description of the tree we must say that it dies wherever Texas cotton root rot is prevalent, that it does not thrive in low marshy land, and we have occasionally seen the foliage affected with a fungus that causes the leaves to curl and turn brown. This however can be easily remedied with a spray of Bordeaux mixture. Chinese Elm should not be planted in land where cotton dies nor in wet places, but with these exceptions, they will grow on any kind of soil, and under the most adverse conditions. While the tree can stand neglect it is always best to cultivate it for the first season or two, and give it water occasionally in dry weather.

Rapid Growth, Quick Maturing Trees

A striking example as to the growth of Chinese Elm as compared with other kinds is seen in the Court House yard at Canyon City, Texas. (See illustration.) Mr. J. W. Jennings, County Agent of Randall County, writes us that in January, 1924, six Chinese Elms about four feet high were planted on the Court House grounds, together with one hundred or so of other trees—Sycamore, Ash, American Elm and Maples. Mr. Jennings writes: "Both the Elms and the other trees were planted in January, 1924, and have had the same care. The Chinese Elms are now approximately five inches in diameter and about fifteen feet high, with a spread of ten to twelve feet. The other varieties of trees have made no appreciable growth and will be many years making a shade. I consider the Chinese Elm well adapted to our West Texas or Plains conditions, being of very rapid growth, leaf out first in the spring and drop their leaves last in the fall. They will not split in our high winds and as far as we know are not subject to insect pests or diseases. I can heartily recommend this tree to anyone wanting a quick maturing shade tree."

Large, Hardy Tree for the North

Dr. E. H. Wilson of Arnold Arboretum, whose knowledge of trees and especially those of Asia, is probably not surpassed by any man, contributes the following interesting bit of information in a letter to J. Horace McFarland. It answers with authority the questions so often asked us, whether it is hardy in the North and if it makes a large tree.

“Jamaica Plain, Mass.
October 2nd, 1926.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mr. McFarland: In reply to yours of Sept. 27th, the specific name ‘pumila,’ as applied to the Elm you write of, is not only a misnomer, but outrages a magnificent tree; however, it was given a century and a half ago when little was known about this Elm. As a matter of fact. **Ulmus pumila** in northern Corea and Manchuria is often a tree 80 feet tall with a trunk 12 feet in girth. It grows very rapidly here and is said to do the same in the Middle West.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. H. WILSON,
Assistant Director.”

Prices on Chinese Elm (Special Close-Out)

	Each	10	100	Each
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.15	.13	\$1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	.25	.20	1.25
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	.35	.30	1.75
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	.50	.40	2.25
10 to 12 feet.....	.80	.70	.60	3.50

~~10 per cent discount on lots of 100 or more.~~

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